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REPORT
ON
ARCHÆOLOGICAL WORK IN BURMA
FOR THE YEAR 1902-03.



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ANNEXURE B.

REPORT ON REPAIRS TO PAGODAS AT PAGAN. MAP OF PALACE PLATFORM.

RESOLUTION
ON THE
REPORT ON ARCHÆOLOGICAL WORK IN BURMA
FOR THE YEAR 1902-03.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of Burma in the Revenue Department, No. 9A-25, dated the 11th August 1903.

READ—

Report on Archæological work in Burma for the year 1902-03.

RESOLUTION.—The Report on Archæology for the year 1902-03 furnishes some useful information of the work done during the year, but the chapters have not been well arranged so as to show clearly the advance that has been made in each branch of the department, and it is altogether wanting in any satisfactory account of the work of conservation carried on during the year. The Government of India have recently prescribed in full detail the manner in which these reports are in future to be compiled, the main principle being that the record of departmental routine with the accounts of conservation work proposed, carried out, and in progress, and of the expenditure incurred is to be separated from the account of the progress of archæological research. As the present report was before the Lieutenant-Governor when these instructions were received, His Honour has not thought it advisable to delay its submission in order to require the necessary changes to be made in the form of the report. But the information that will now be given in this Resolution will help to explain what is lacking in the Report and the Government Archæologist, to whom the orders of the Government of India are now being communicated, should study them carefully and observe them closely in framing his next report. It is advisable that he should submit for approval in advance an outline of the headings under which he proposes to deal with each of the two branches of the subject.

2. As in the previous year, the Archæologist has devoted a large share of his time to the decipherment of the ancient inscriptions found in different parts of the province. This, no doubt, is useful work, but it is not the most pressing of the Archæologist's duties, nor the first object of his appointment. The Government of India, in a review of Archæological work generally throughout the whole of India, have drawn attention to the importance of an Archæologist's duties in regard to the conservation of ancient monuments and their views on this point should not be lost sight of. They have also in a recent letter No. 2466-70, dated the 14th July 1903, commented on the failure to undertake any works of conservation or repair in Burma as evidenced in the report for 1901-02. This comment is justified by the omission from the report of any account of the work done in that year, but nevertheless, some work was accomplished though it was not very extensive. The inadequate account of the work of the past year that is given in the report now under consideration is likely to give rise to a similar impression that less has been done than is really the case. It seems advisable therefore to fill up the gaps in

both these reports by a brief summary of what has actually been accomplished during the past three years.

3. In the year 1900-01 a sum of Rs. 1,12,964 was spent on the conservation and repair of ancient monuments. This sum was distributed as follows :—

	Rs.
(1) Repairs to <i>pyatthats</i> on walls of Fort Dufferin, Mandalay ...	44
(2) Special repairs to <i>pyatthats</i> , Fort Dufferin, Mandalay ...	11,764
(3) Annual repairs to Palace buildings, Mandalay ...	3,601
(4) Gold leafing or re-gilding the King's throne, &c., Mandalay ...	47,707
(5) Special repairs, to and restoration of, Palace buildings, Mandalay ...	44,165
(6) Gold-leafing tombs of Mindôn Min, Mèdawgyi, and Nanmadawgyi, Mandalay ...	5,436
(7) Annual repairs to tomb of Shwebo Min, &c., Amarapura ...	147
(8) Annual repairs to tomb of Mindôn Min, Mandalay ...	100
Total ...	1,12,964

In 1901-02, as the Government of India have remarked, little was done, but although no mention of the expenditure is made in the report of that year the Lieutenant-Governor finds that a sum of Rs. 15,224 was spent on repairs to the Palace at Mandalay, and on the *pyatthats* on the walls of Fort Dufferin. In the year 1902-03, to which the present report refers, Rs. 41,184, has been spent, namely, Rs. 28,970, on works in Mandalay as detailed in the Executive Engineer's memorandum that is enclosed in the Archæologist's report; Rs. 6,995 on the principal pagodas at Pagan as stated on page 5 of the report, while Rs. 703 was spent on the Manuha temple at Pagan; Rs. 1,079 on caretakers for the pagodas at the same place; and a further sum of Rs. 3,900 in ordinary annual repairs to the Palace buildings in Mandalay. In the current year a budget grant of Rs. 86,777, has been sanctioned, of which Rs. 25,000 will be devoted to ordinary repairs in Pagan, Mandalay and elsewhere, a detailed account of which should be given in the next report, while Rs. 35,000 will be devoted to the completion of the missing *pyatthats* on the Fort wall and gateways at Mandalay, and Rs. 5,000 will be given towards the construction of the museum at Pagan, the estimate for which, given in the report, is erroneous. According to the figures now received from the Public Works Department this museum is likely to cost Rs. 13,000 before it is completed.

4. Since the close of the year the Government Archæologist has furnished a list of the buildings or monuments, which are already being maintained and conserved at Government expense. A copy of the list is attached to this Resolution. The list should have been given in the report. On some of these, *viz.*, the Palace and *pyatthats* at Mandalay and the pagodas at Pagan, considerable expenditure as already described has been incurred during the year. It does not, however, appear that anything has been spent upon the repair of the Royal tombs at Mandalay and Amarapura, and the Lieutenant-Governor would have been glad to learn the present condition of all the monuments entered in the list. This information should be given in the next report.

5. Proposals have also been recently submitted by the Government Archæologist for the conservation of certain other monuments, chiefly in the Shwebo and Myingyan districts. Several of these proposals have been adversely criticised by the Deputy Commissioners and Commissioners concerned, and as the Archæologist does not appear to have visited the districts during the year, or to have had the advantage of discussing the projects with the local officers, His Honour thinks

it is advisable to defer orders on the subject until the arrival of the Director-General of Archæology, who it is understood, is likely to visit this province in the next cold season.

6. As already explained in paragraph 3 much progress has been made during the year in carrying out the improvements to the Mandalay Palace and its surroundings. The date of the removal of the Church and Club from the Palace buildings has been temporarily postponed, but in other respects the restoration of the Palace has been completed or nearly so, and any necessary repairs to the Queen's monastery will be carried out during the current year.

7. The proposed programme for the year 1903-04 is, in His Honour's opinion, generally suitable subject to the remark that the Government Archæologist should place conservation in the forefront of his duties, and should not allow other work to interfere with this, the first and most important of his duties.

8. Mr. Taw Sein Ko has been working under difficulties in the past, owing to the want of a proper staff of expert assistants, but some relief has now been afforded to him by the appointment of an Archæological Surveyor, and if the instructions upon which stress is laid in this Resolution are carefully carried out, the Lieutenant-Governor anticipates that satisfactory progress will be made in future.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Burma,

H. THOMPSON,

Offg. Rev. Secy. to the Govt. of Burma.

FORM A.

List of Buildings of Archæological, Historical or Architectural interest to be maintained by the Public Works Department.

Serial No.	District.	Township.	Town or village.	Nature of work.	Name.	Remarks by Government Archæologist.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Mandalay	Mandalay	Mandalay	Civil and ceremonial architecture of the Burmese Kings.	Palace and <i>pyat-thats</i> on the walls of Fort Dufferin.	The Mandalay Palace was removed from Amarapura in 1859, and was originally built by Shwebomin in 1845. Its architecture is unique and is derived mainly from Nipal and Magadha through Assam and Manipur.
	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Tomb ...	King Mindôn's	King Mindôn died in 1878. He was the 10th of the Alompra dynasty, founded in 1753. Before he died he left instructions that his body should be buried and not cremated, thus violating the time-honoured customs of burning the dead bodies of the members of the Royal family. The mausoleum erected over his remains within the Palace stockade is a fine piece of work in glass mosaic.
	Do. ...	Amatapura	Amarapura	Do. ...	King Bodawpaya's.	King Bodawpaya reigned from 1781 to 1819, <i>i.e.</i> , for 38 years. His body was burnt on the site of the so-called "tomb" and the ashes were placed in a velvet bag and thrown into the river Irrawaddy.
	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	King Bagyidaw's.	Bagyidaw was a grandson of Bodawpaya. He reigned from 1819 to 1837. His body was cremated on the site of his "tomb" and the ashes were thrown into the river Irrawaddy.
	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	King Shwebomin's.	Shwebomin was the father of Kings Pagan and Mindôn, and reigned from 1837 to 1846. His body was cremated on the site of his "tomb" and the ashes were thrown into the river Irrawaddy.
	Do. ...	Mandalay	Mandalay	Do. ...	Queen Sinbyumayin's.	Sinbyumayin was the second Queen of Mindôn and mother-in-law of Thebaw. She died at Rangoon in 1900, and her body was permitted to be buried near Mindôn's tomb.
	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Mèdawgyi's ...	Mèdawgyi was the mother-in-law of Mindôn. She died in 1874.
	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Nanmadawgyi's	Nanmadawgyi was the chief Queen of Mindôn. She died in 1876 and was buried in the Palace stockade. Her tomb was the third erected within the sacred precincts of the Palace.
	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Monastery ...	Myadaung Kyauung or Queen's monastery.	This monastery was built in 1885 by Supayalat, Queen of King Thebaw. It is a very fine specimen of Burmese architecture, and for that reason, its conservation was ordered by His Excellency the Viceroy in December 1901. The whole of the balcony floors are in a shaky condition, and the building leaks in several places. The <i>pyatthat</i> has a cant to one side, and is said to have been moved out of position by the storm of April 1901. The carved panels on the outside of the balcony are also in need of repair.

FORM A—continued.

List of Buildings of Archæological, Historical or Architectural interest to be maintained by the Public Works Department—continued.

Serial No.	District.	Township.	Town or village.	Nature of work.	Name.	Remarks by Government Archæologist.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Shwebo ...	Shwebo ...	Shwebo ...	Tomb ...	King Alaung-paya's.	This King's name is also written Alompra. He founded the last dynasty of Burma, and reigned from 1753 to 1760. During his invasion of Siam he died at Martaban. His body was carried back to Shwebo and was buried within the city walls. Alaung-paya and Mindôn were the only two Kings of the dynasty whose bodies were not cremated.
	Myingyan	Pagan ...	Pagan ...	Pagoda ...	Annada ...	This pagoda was built by Kyanzittha in 1090 A.D. It contains stone sculpture of exquisite workmanship, representing scenes in Gotama Buddha's life, and terracotta tiles, representing scenes in the Jatakas or previous existences of Buddha. It enshrines the images of the four Buddhas of the present world cycle, and also an image of Kyanzittha, its founder. Its plan, which is in the form of a Greek cross, and its architecture, which recalls the days of Jainism, are unique.
	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Manuha temple	This temple is situated at Myinpagan, which is about 2 miles to the south of Pagan. It was built by Manuha, the last of the Talaing Kings in 1059 A.D. It contains a recumbent image of gigantic proportions representing Buddha in the act of entering Nirvâna.
	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Gawdawpalin ...	The Gawdawpalin pagoda was built by King Narapatisithu, who reigned from 1174 to 1198 A.D., in order to commemorate the ceremony of paying homage to the <i>manes</i> of his ancestors. Its history is recorded on a stone inscription.
	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Thatbyinnyu ...	"Thatbyinnyu" signifies "Omniscience," and is one of the attributes of Buddha. The pagoda was built by King Alaungsithu in 1144 A.D., after the model of temples in Northern India. It has five storeys—the first and second were used as the residence of monks; images were kept on the third, the 4th was used as a library and on the fifth was constructed a pagoda containing holy relics. The building is thus a combination of a stupa and vihâra, and its history is recorded on its walls.
	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Shwegugyi ...	Built by King Alaungsithu in 1141 A.D., after the model of the "sleeping chamber" of Buddha. Its history is recorded on its walls and also, in Pâli, on a stone. The lithic inscription is celebrated for style and elegance of its composition.

FORM A—concluded.

List of Buildings of Archæological, Historical or Architectural interest to be maintained by the Public Works Department—concluded.

Serial No.	District.	Township.	Town or village.	Nature of work.	Name.	Remarks by Government Archæologist.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Minbu ...	Minbu ...	Minbu ...	Pagodas and Nat shrines.	<i>Pagodas.</i> (a) Chanthagyi. (b) Sudaungbyi. <i>Nat shrines.</i> (a) Maung Yin Byo. (b) Ywadawin.	Since 1892 an annual expenditure of Rs. 100 has been incurred by the Public Works Department on the repairs of these buildings. The same amount, supplemented by local subscriptions, will continue to be spent through the agency of the local elders, who are under the control of the Deputy Commissioner, Minbu. Of these buildings, the Chanthagyi pagoda only has any historical record. It was built by Mohnyinmindaya, King of Ava, in 1426, in order to communicate his union with Shin Bomè the beautiful Queen of his predecessor, Kale-Kyedaung-nyo, who had fled to Mansettawya for refuge. The Nat shrines appear to be dedicated to tutelary deities of the pre-Buddhistic type.
	Pegu ...	Pegu ...	Pegu ...	Pāli stone shed.	Kalyāni inscriptions.	The Kalyāni inscriptions are situated at Zaingganaing, the western suburb of the town of Pegu. When whole their average dimensions were about 7 feet high, 4 feet 2 inches wide and 1 foot 3 inches thick. There are 70 lines of text to each face, and three letters to an inch. The language of the first three stones is Pāli, and that of the remaining seven is Talaing, being a translation of the Pāli text. These inscriptions were erected by Dhammachetti or Rāmādhpati, King of Pegu, in 1476 A.D., in commemoration of the consecration by Talaing monks, who had returned from Ceylon, of a <i>tham</i> or hall for the proper ordination of Buddhist monks in Burma.
	Hanthawaddy,	Syriam ...	Syriam ...	Christian church.	Old Portuguese church.	The church was erected in 1749-50 by Monseigneur Nerini, the second Vicar Apostolic of Ava and Pegu and a member of the Barnabite Mission, which laboured in Pegu during the 18th century. The major part of the expenses of the erection was borne by Nicolas de Aguilar, a wealthy Armenian merchant. The form of the building is thus described by Monseigneur G. M. Percoto, Missionary to the Kingdom of Ava and Pegu and Bishop of Massulis : "In plan it consisted of a single nave, ornamented with arches and columns both inside and out. Its dimensions were as follows :—Length 81, breadth 31 and height 40 French feet. It was intended to have had a domed roof, but the arrival of the Coromandel workmen who were sent for to construct it was prevented by the war which arose, and the roof was therefore, completed in another style. The whole building was a marvel to the Peguans, but what they more especially admired was a spiral staircase going up inside the tower."
	Sagaing ...	Sagaing ...	Sagaing ...	Inscription and shelter constructed over it.	Ywataung inscription-shed.	The shed was constructed in 1900 by the Executive Engineer, Shwebo, at the request of the Government Archæologist, and is situated near the European cemetery at Ywataung. The lettering of the inscription which dates from the 14th century A.D., has been somewhat obliterated.

REPORT

ON

ARCHÆOLOGICAL WORK IN BURMA

FOR THE YEAR 1902-03.

From TAW SEIN KO, Esq., Government Archæologist, Burma, to the Revenue Secretary to the Government of Burma,—No. 126—3A., dated the 14th May 1903.

I have the honour to submit an annual progress report of archæological work carried out during the year ending the 31st March 1903, together with a programme of work for the ensuing 12 months. The manner in which His Excellency the Viceroy's orders regarding the conservation of the Mandalay Palace were carried out is described in detail in the present report.

2. When the report is printed, I shall be much obliged to be furnished with a dozen copies.

Report of the Government Archæologist, Burma, for the year ending the 31st March 1903.

Carrying out of programme.

It will be convenient to note how far the programme laid down for 1902-03 was carried out. It consisted of six items:—

- (i) The carrying out, in conjunction with the Public Works Department, of His Excellency the Viceroy's orders in respect of the preservation and restoration of the Palace and other buildings at Mandalay.

The Palace was removed from Amarapura by King Mindôn in 1859 A.D., and was re-erected at Mandalay. It was originally built by Shwe Bo Min in 1845 A.D. Its architecture is unique, and recalls its prototypes in Nipal, Magadha, and Cambodia.

Since the British annexation of Upper Burma in 1886, the sums spent on repairs and restoration in connection with the Palace have been—

	Rs.
Repairs to Palace buildings and <i>pyathats</i> on the walls of Fort Dufferin; completed in October 1889.	34,206
Gold-leafing the tombs of Mindôn Min, Mèdawgyi and Nanmadawgyi; completed in August 1900.	5,436
Repairs and restoration of Palace buildings; completed in February 1902	76,947
Special repairs to Palace buildings on the occasion of His Excellency the Viceroy's visit; completed in February 1902.	5,934
Alterations and additions to the Lily Throne room to make it suitable for a Durbar Hall; completed in February 1902.	1,764
Regilding the Lion Throne and Audience Hall; completed in March 1902.	47,707
Repairs to <i>pyathats</i> on the walls of Fort Dufferin; completed in March 1902.	11,764
Repairs to the different portions of the Palace; completed in March 1903	4,586
Total	1,88,344

The average annual charges for ordinary repairs and maintenance have been Rs. 5,000 on the Palace buildings and Rs. 5,000 on the upkeep of the grounds and pleasure gardens. In March last, the upkeep of the Palace gardens was made over to the Mandalay Cantonment Committee, an annual grant of Rs. 5,000 being made to the Cantonment Fund.

With the exception of the following three items, all the orders of His Excellency have been carried out:—

- (a) The Protestant church located in the Audience Hall has not yet been removed, as the question of the troops remaining in Mandalay is

still under consideration, and as there is no other place inside the Fort available for holding service.

(b) The removal of the Upper Burma Club is held in abeyance for the same reasons as the church.

(c) Nothing has yet been done by the Public Works Department towards the restoration or repairs to the Queen's monastery. The work will be undertaken in the course of the current year.

The Executive Engineer, Mandalay Division, has furnished a report on the conservation of the Palace, together with its plan, and these are appended to the present report.

(ii) The establishment of a local museum in the Palace at Mandalay.

The Local Government was prepared to set apart one of the rooms in the Palace building for the collection of plans and models of the Palace buildings and of relics connected with the Palace or Burmese Court. The collection should be confined to objects of local interest only, which it is considered advisable to retain in Mandalay rather than place in the Provincial museum, which it is proposed to establish in Rangoon. It was decided that the museum should be located in the Circuit-rooms on the Palace platform, and that a new circuit-house should be built elsewhere. These rooms were vacated only in February last. The construction of a model of the Palace, costing Rs. 1,500, for deposit in the museum, has been sanctioned; and a sum of Rs. 500 has been entered in the Archæological budget for the acquisition of other exhibits.

(iii) The establishment of a local museum at Pagan. In August 1902, orders were received from the Local Government sanctioning the construction, in the vicinity of the Ananda pagoda at Pagan, of a museum with shelves at an estimated cost of Rs. 2,300, and of an inscription shed with pedestals for inscriptions at a cost of Rs. 810. The work will be carried out by the Public Works Department. A list has been made of the inscriptions and other exhibits to be placed in the museum.

(iv) The revision of the lists of buildings for conservation, division by division, with the exception of Arakan.

The revision was not proceeded with because of the issue of Public Works Department Circular No. 17 of 1902 which requires personal inspection and research on the part of the Government Archæologist before recommendations are made for the conservation of selected Archæological buildings. A register is being compiled of buildings, whose conservation has been approved by the Local Government.

(v) An architectural survey of the Palace and other buildings at Mandalay.

(vi) A detailed archæological survey of Pagan.

Under the advice of the Director-General of Archæology, it was decided to carry out (v) first, and to defer (vi) to a more convenient season. Nothing, however, could be done, as it was after the close of the official year that the Government of India sanctioned, as a temporary measure, the appointment of an Architectural Surveyor, on pay not exceeding Rs. 150, and of a chaprassi on Rs. 12 a month. Final orders will be passed after the receipt of a report on architectural work in Burma from the Director-General of Archæology, who will visit the province towards the close of the current calendar year. The work to be done by the Architectural staff appears to be almost inexhaustible. After executing an architectural survey of the Palace and other buildings at Mandalay, and a detailed archæological survey of Pagan, other surveys should also be undertaken of ancient sites, like Prome or Sriksheṭṭra, which is mentioned by Hionen Thsang; like Pegu, Thatôn and Moulmein, which were centres of ancient Talaing civilization; like Tagaung, Ava, Amarapura and Sagaing, the ancient capitals of Burma Proper; and like Yazagyo and Inweyin in the Chindwin valley, which is redolent with the traditions of the Maurya dynasty under whose ægis Buddhism became a world-wide missionary religion.

Some difficulty is being experienced in securing the services of an Architectural Surveyor, who should be a competent draftsman as well as a good photographer. It is hoped that a qualified man will shortly be obtained from India with the assistance of the Director-General of Archæology.

WORK DONE DURING THE YEAR.

A.—Office work.

At the request of the Superintendent, Census Operations, Burma, the following notes were compiled:—

- (a) on Burmese Buddhism;
- (b) on Panthays;
- (c) on Burmese sects;
- (d) on Chinese dialects spoken in Burma;
- (e) on the origin of the term "Burma."

Two articles on the "Origin of the Burmese race," and the "Introduction of Buddhism into Burma" were prepared for incorporation in the journal of Indian Archæology to be shortly published by the Director-General of Archæology.

A memorandum on the "Antiquities of Rangoon" was compiled at the request of the Deputy Commissioner, Rangoon Town Lands; and for the Deputy Commissioner, Mergui, was undertaken the decipherment, translation, and annotation of two Burmese Inscriptions of the 13th and 15th Centuries A.D. The former of these two inscriptions is particularly interesting as showing the extent of Burmese dominion before the break-up of the Burmese Empire in 1284 A.D., owing to the Chinese invasion under Kublai Khan. In those days, Tenasserim, now an insignificant village in the Mergui district, was a frontier outpost and a flourishing centre of trade with Cambodia and Malaysia.

The compilation of the above notes and articles involved much laborious research and expenditure of time.

Sixty-eight inscriptions found in the Mandalay, Myingyan and Pakôkku districts, were deciphered and printed; and materials were collected for the compilation of a treatise on the origin and development of the Burmese Alphabet.

The manuscripts and maps acquired for the Archæological Library were as follows:—

- (1) History of Kalè;
- (2) History of Tharrawaddy;
- (3) Ancient History of Pagan in the Pali language compiled by Shin Gawdawara;
- (4) Life of Dhammaceti, King of Pegu, in the 15th century, A.D.;
- (5) Map of Ancient Prome showing the pagodas, sites of Palaces, and other localities of historic interest.

B.—Archæological finds.

There was only one "find" to record. In January 1902, the Subdivisional Officer, Pagan, sent eight metallic discs for examination and report. About 15 viss, of these had been found in a field of Indaw village, Kyaukpadaung township. The Chemical Examiner analysed all the specimens of metal qualitatively, and made a quantitative examination of one of them. He found that all the samples were all lead containing small quantities of copper. The disc, which was examined quantitatively, contained 97·7 per cent. of lead and 2·3 of copper. It is possible that these discs were used either as coin, or for alchemical purposes, *i.e.*, for transmuting them into an amalgam, which would look like, and pass off, as silver. The "find" was not of much intrinsic or archæological value, and the Subdivisional Officer was advised not to acquire the collection on behalf of Government.

C.—Numismatics.

At the instance of Dr. T. F. Pedley and Mr. H. L. Tilly, Chief Collector of Customs, a collection of coins in the possession of Mrs. Luxa, wife of an employé of the Telegraph Department, was examined. It consisted of modern and ancient coins of gold, silver, and bronze belonging to various countries as Japan, China, Siam, the Straits Settlements, Arakan, Spain, Portugal, England and Mexico.

The collection was made by her father, late Captain White of Akyab. The owner wanted a fancy price for the collection, and it was not acquired by Government.

D.—Custody of pagodas at Pagan.

Eighty-one pagodas were added to the list of buildings at Pagan under the custody of Government, bringing up the total to 208. Detailed instructions were issued by the Deputy Commissioner, Myingyan, and the Government Archæologist to the village headmen and pagoda durwans placing the latter under the supervision and control of the former, and emphasizing the responsibility of all village headmen in the Pagan township in the matter of watch and ward over all archæological buildings in their jurisdiction. The following notice framed by Mr. L. M. Parlett, I.C.S., Deputy Commissioner, Myingyan, in November 1901, was printed and circulated:—

"Whereas much damage has been done in the past to the shrines, pagodas, and edifices at Pagan by visitors, who collect curiosities, and by traders, whose object is gain, it is hereby notified that on no account, whatever, may any fresco, image, carving, plaster, tile, brick, plate, or anything forming part of or belonging to the shrines, pagodas, and edifices of Pagan be removed, damaged, or interfered with. Durwans have been appointed to the charge of these buildings, and they have orders not only to protect the properties in their position, but also to see that any person, who does damage, does not escape. The police, too, have been directed to arrest persons, who steal from the pagodas, and to prosecute them. Any person, who is detained by the police for carrying off curics will have no cause to complain, and will have but himself to thank.

Recently a party of foreigners came to Pagan, and removed certain frescoes, carvings, &c. Their baggage was detained and searched. The stolen things were recovered, and the party was expelled from the Province."

In addition to the trust of the Thabyinnyu and Gawdawpalin pagodas, trusts were formed, in the course of the year, of the Shwezigôn and Ananda pagodas. The Shwezigôn enjoys the rents derived from 80 acres of *kwin* or alluvial land and 250 of *ya* or upland cultivation, while the Ananda receives an annual rent of Rs. 230 from 75 acres of alluvial land. These lands form part of the religious endowments attached to these pagodas, and the proprietary rights of the pagodas have been recognized and confirmed by the British Government.

E.—Repair, restoration and maintenance of pagodas and other archæological buildings.

At the instance of the Commissioner, Pegu Division, a sum of Rs. 65-8-0, was spent on rebuilding the fence of the old Portuguese church at Syriam, and on clearing the walls, &c., of shrubs and trees.

In the Archæological Budget for 1902-03, the undermentioned entries were made under the orders of the Local Government:—

No.	Name of work.	Amount required for maintenance.
1	2	3
		Rs.
1	Repairs to pagodas and <i>nat</i> shrines, Minbu	100
2	Durwans to look after pagodas at Pagan	1,000
3	Mindôn Min's tomb at Mandalay, Bagydaw's, Bodawpaya's, and Shwe Bo Min's tombs at Amarapura.	250
4	The Mandalay Palace buildings with the exception of the Church, Club, Commissariat Office, Post and Telegraph Offices, some quarters, and Telegraph store-room.	5,000
5	The Queen's <i>kyaung</i> , Mandalay	1,000
6	The <i>pyathats</i> over the walls of Fort Dufferin, Mandalay	2,000
7	Pâli stone-shed, Pegu	50
	Total	9,400

At the representation of the Government Archæologist, all these allotments, with the exception of the first, were subsequently re-transferred to the Public Works Department Budget.

Since 1892, the Public Works Department has repaired, at the cost of Rs. 100 a year, the following pagodas and *nat* shrines at Minbu :—

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| (a) Chanthagyi pagoda ; | (c) Shwetaza pagoda ; |
| (b) Sudaungbyi pagoda ; | (d) Maung Yin Byo <i>nat</i> shrine ; |
| (e) Ywadow Yin <i>nat</i> shrine. | |

As stated above, the maintenance of this work was made over to the Archæological Department in 1902-03. When His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor visited Minbu in July 1902, the local elders prayed that Government might continue to repair these buildings. His Honour decided to continue the annual subvention of Rs. 100 and to leave to the elders to carry out the repairs themselves, provided that public subscriptions were also invited for the purpose. Further, it was laid down as a condition that this amount was not to be spent on gilding or *pwès*, but on the execution of such substantial repairs as would ensure the permanent existence of these buildings, and that proper accounts were kept by the elders. Subscriptions amounting to Rs. 300 and Rs. 50 were collected for the repair of the pagodas and *nat* shrines respectively, and the Government grant was paid, through the Deputy Commissioner, Minbu, to the elders named below :—

Maung Taik Kyi, Maung Sein, Maung Hla Gyaw, Maung Pan Bu, Maung Po Min, and Maung Pan U.

The elders have been able to furnish the history of only one of these buildings, namely, the Chanthagyi pagoda, or the " Shrine of Great Happiness." It was built in 1426, A.D., by Mohnyin Mindaya, King of Ava, in commemoration of his union with Shin Bome, the favourite queen of his predecessor, who died at Mansettawya, where he had sought an asylum.

In a tropical climate, rank vegetation is one of the chief causes of the decay and destruction of masonry buildings, and the attention of the Archæological Department has been directed to the clearance and removal of such vegetation found growing on pagodas at Tagaung, Pagan, and elsewhere. The Deputy Commissioner, Ruby Mines, has arranged to have jungle cleared at the undermentioned pagodas, at an annual cost of Rs. 240, the expenditure being debited to the Public Works Department :—

- (a) The Shwezigôn pagoda at Tagaung (Rs. 120) ;
 (b) The Mozudaw pagoda at Maingdaing (Rs. 60) ;
 (c) The Paungdaw-u pagoda at Myadaung (Rs. 60).

The jungle is to be cleared three times a year, namely :—

- (1) in March and April, before the rains begin ;
 (2) in July and August when the rainy season reaches its height ;
 (3) in November and December, when the rains have ceased to fall.

A considerable amount of attention was devoted to the repair of some of the notable pagodas of Pagan. The estimates sanctioned for repairs were—

Pagan.	Rs.
Ananda pagoda	3,304
Gawdawplain pagoda	4,496
Thabyinnyu pagoda	6,935
Shwekugyi pagoda	2,395
Manuha temple	4,204
Total	21,244

Up to the end of the official year, the expenditure against the sanctioned estimates was as follows :—

	Rs.
Ananda pagoda	495
Gawdawpalin pagoda	2,000
Thabyinnyu pagoda	3,198
Shwekugyi pagoda	599
Manuha temple	703
Total	6,995

The expenditure of this amount in the Pagan township, where the dry weather crops had withered through want of rain, and where the people were already threatened with scarcity, was gladly welcomed. In some respects, the works served as relief works. Fresh relays of 100 men were employed each day; they received good wages and supplied themselves with sufficient food.

A copy of the report of the Executive Engineer, Meiktila Division, on repairs to the pagodas at Pagan is appended.

In the execution of these repairs, three points press for consideration; the periodical destruction of vegetation; the disposal of rain-water in such a way as to prevent it from soaking into the plaster and brick-work of the buildings; and the restoration of the buildings in a style, which would approximate as near as possible to their original condition. The Archæological Clerk at Pagan has a recipe for the destruction of vegetation, which has been tried with some measure of success. It consists of an application of a mixture, in equal parts, of orpiment and chunam, to the stumps of trees and plants to be destroyed. For the satisfactory disposal of rain-water, the use of glazed drainage-pipes has been suggested. The employment, as far as possible, of local Burmese masons and architects has likewise been recommended.

Of the five buildings repaired by Government at Pagan, the Ananda pagoda is the most interesting. It was built by Kyansittha in 1090 A.D., and contains stone sculpture of exquisite workmanship representing scenes in Gotama Buddha's life, and terracotta tiles representing scenes in the Jatakas or previous existences of Buddha. It enshrines the images of the four Buddhas of the present world-cycle, and also an image of Kyansittha, its founder. Its plan, which is in the form of a Greek cross, and its architecture, which recalls the days of Jainism, are unique.

The Gawdawpalin pagoda was built by King Narapatisithu, who reigned from 1174 to 1198 A.D., in order to commemorate the ceremony of paying homage to the names of his ancestors. Its history is recorded in a stone inscription.

"Thabyinnyu" signifies "omniscience," and is one of the attributes of Buddha. The pagoda was built by King Alaungsithu, in 1144 A.D., after the model of Buddhist temples in Northern India. It has five storeys: the first and second were used as the residence of monks; images were kept on the third; the fourth was used as a library; and on the fifth was constructed a pagoda containing holy relics. The building is thus a combination of a stupa and vihâra, and its history is recorded on its walls.

The Shwekugyi pagoda was also built by King Alaungsithu in 1141 A.D., after the model of the "Sleeping chamber" of Buddha. Its history is recorded on its walls, and also, in Pâli, on a stone. The lithic inscription is celebrated for the style and elegance of its composition.

The Manuha temple is situated at Myinpagan, which is about 2 miles to the south of Pagan, and a melancholy interest attaches to it. It was built in 1059, A. D., by Manuha, the last of the Talaing Kings, who had been brought captive from Thatôn by King Anawrata, together with his family, treasures, and Buddhist scriptures. It contains a recumbent image of gigantic proportions representing Buddha in the act of entering Nirvâna, a fitting symbol for the extinction of the Talaing monarchy.

Tours of the Government Archæologist.

In March 1902, Mandalay was visited in order to report, in consultation with the Executive Engineer, the manner in which His Excellency the Viceroy's orders regarding the conservation of the Palace buildings should be carried out.

In October I was ordered to Maymyo to confer with the Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, and the Superintending Engineers, Mandalay and Chindwin Circles, on the procedure to be adopted in dealing with Archæological matters. The result of the conference was the issue by the Local Government of Public Works Department Circular No. 17 of 1902.

My presence was required at Pagan, in November, to consult with Mr. M. Coode, Superintending Engineer, Chindwin Circle, and Mr. C. E. Housden,

Executive Engineer, Meiktila Division, regarding the repair of the Ananda, Gawdawpalin, Thabyinnyu, and Shwekugyi pagodas, and the Manuha temple.

In the same month, the Hon'ble Mr. A. T. Arundel, Member of the Government of India, Public Works Department, arrived at Pagan in the course of his inspection tour, and I was asked to show him round. The pagodas under repair were visited; and he was particularly struck with the stone sculpture in the Ananada pagoda. The Branch Archæological Office was likewise visited; and, on seeing a Tamil inscription found at Myinpagan, he suggested the despatch of a rubbing of it, for decipherment, to the Government Epigraphist at Madras. Dr. Hultzsch has kindly furnished me with the following translation and explanatory note, which note, which are of great interest as showing the prevalence of the Vaishnava faith at Pagan in the 13th century A.D.

Translation.

"Hail! Prosperity! (I) have no regard for merit, none for a heap of wealth, none at all for the enjoyment of lust. Whatever is to happen, let it happen, O God! in accordance with previous actions! This (alone) is to be prayed for (and) highly valued by me. In every other birth also let (me) possess unswerving devotion to the pair of Thy lotas-feet!

Hail! Prosperity! Let (this act of) worship prosper! (In) the temple of Nānādesi Vinnagar Alvār at Pakkam *alias* Arivattanapuram, I, Irāyiran Siriyān *alias* Sri-kulase-khara Nambi of Magodayarpattanam, in Mali Mandalam, made a Mandapa, gave a door, and one fixed lamp to burn constantly in this Mandapa. (Let) this prosper!

This meritorious gift (was made by) a native of Malaimandalam."

Explanatory Note.

"The inscription consists of one verse in the Sanskrit language and Grantha alphabet, and a prose passage in the Tamil language and alphabet. The Tamil characters are those of the 13th century of the Christian era. The Sanskrit verse is taken from the Mukunda Mālā (verse 6) a short poem by the Vaishnava Saint Kulasekhara, who, as shown by Mr. Venkayya, must have lived before the 11th century.

The Tamil passage records gifts by a native of Magodayarpattanam in Malaimandalam, *i.e.*, Cranganore, in Malabar. His name Sri-kulase-khara Nambi, stamps him as a devotee of the Vaishnava Saint, Kulase-khara, from whose Mukundamālā the opening verse is derived. The recipient of the gift was the Vishnu temple of Nānādesi-Vinnagar at Pukkam *alias* Arivattanapuram, *i.e.*, Pagan, which, in the Kalyāni inscriptions, is styled 'Arimaddanapura *alias* Pugāma.' 'Nānādesi-Vinnagar' means the 'Vishnu Temple of those coming from various countries.' This name shows that the temple, which was situated in the heart of the Buddhist country of Burma, had been founded and was resorted to by Vaishnavas from various parts of the Indian Peninsula."

In February to March 1903, Bhamo and Mandalay were visited to report on archæological remains. The sites of the old English and Dutch factories at Bhamo were completely covered with jungle, and the Deputy Commissioner suggested that another visit might be paid in April, May, or June. By that time, it was expected that the Subdivisional Officer would have cleared the jungle and framed an estimate for railing in both sites. On the return journey, the ruins of Amarapura were visited in company with Mr. Alleyne Ireland, Commissioner of Chicago University.

Programme of work for 1903-04.

Now that the appointment of an Architectural Surveyor has been sanctioned, there is every prospect that archæological work will be accelerated in future. I am, however, still somewhat handicapped as I have not been provided with an English copyist. I have had to make private arrangements for copying my voluminous correspondence with the Local Government, and with Civil and Public Works Department Officers all over the Province. If the Phayre Museum is transferred to the Archæological Department in the course of the current year, there will be a marked increase in the amount of clerical work.

I beg to propose the following programme of work for the ensuing year ending the 31st March 1904:—

- (i) The Architectural Survey of the Palace buildings, Mandalay.
- (ii) The repair and restoration of the Queen's monastery, Mandalay.
- (iii) The equipment of the Museum, Mandalay.
- (iv) The equipment of the Museum, Pagan.
- (v) The preparation of an illustrated article on the Mandalay Palace for incorporation in the Journal of Indian Archæology.
- (vi) The compilation of a register of archæological buildings, whose conservation has been approved by the Local Government.
- (vii) Inspection of, and report on, buildings requiring conservation by Government.
- (viii) The assumption of control of the Phayre Museum in the event of the removal of the "Zoo" from its present location to the Victoria Memorial Park. It is desirable that the collection of exhibits for the Provincial Museum should be proceeded with at once under the supervision of the Museum Committee, which was appointed by the Local Government in 1893, and reconstituted in 1899, with the Government Archæologist as Secretary to that Committee.

ANNEXURE A.

Report by the Executive Engineer, Mandalay Division, on the conservation of the Palace at Mandalay, dated 22nd April 1903.

[Reference—Viceroy's Minute on the Palace Buildings,—dated the 2nd December 1901.]

1. Plan showing existing state of Palace attached.
2. The following unscheduled buildings have been sold by public auction and dismantled, as per plan attached :—
 - (1) Post office.
 - (2) Telegraph office.
 - (3) Forest office.
 - (4 to 7) Four private quarters.
 - (8) Carver's workshop (rebuilt at the carver's cost below the Palace platform).
 - (9) Late Irrigation Superintending Engineer's office.
 - (10) Conservator of Forests' office, Western division.
 - (11) Major-General's quarters.
 - (12 and 13) Elephant sheds.
 - (14) Hlutdaw.
3. The Church (No. 15) has not been removed as the question of the troops remaining in Mandalay is still under consideration and as there is no other place inside the Fort available for holding service.
4. The removal of the Club (No. 16) is held in abeyance for the same reasons as the Church.
5. The whitewash that was smeared over several of the scheduled rooms in the Palace during its occupation as a residence or as offices by the British has been removed except from the Dowager Queen's apartments, which has up to the 16th of March, been used as a Commissariat office. This will be done this year.
6. The three interior rooms have been re-whitewashed.
7. Crimson throne has been replaced behind the throne door, where it stood in King Thibaw's time.
8. The lions that stood on either side of King Thibaw's lion throne have been recovered, re-gilt and replaced. One lion had to be made new as only one could be found in the Palace garden.
9. The panels with glass incrustations have been replaced in their original position with the exception of the Club dining-room panels.
10. All traces of the recent occupation of the rooms in the Palace either as an official residence or as Government offices have been removed, except from the three buildings: Club, Protestant Church, and the Commissariat office.
11. Water tanks have been removed to a safe distance.
12. The vacated scheduled apartments and the gardens are open to the public from end to end, and the Palace is guarded by six durwans with a head durwan over them.
13. All vacated buildings have been dusted and cleaned.
14. The throne in the Hlutdaw or Council chamber has been sent to Calcutta. The building has been dismantled and removed.
15. All grey from outside wall and platform has been removed and the portions thus covered have now been whitewashed.

Note by the Viceroy on Public Buildings (other than the Palace), Mandalay.

1. Most of the *pyathats* over the gateways of the old city wall have been put in thorough repair during the year, only three remain to be done.
Five out of seven new *pyathats* to replace the ones which had disappeared have been built.
2. All dark colour wash on the gateways, curtains masking them, and the bridges across the moat has been removed, and the whole whitewashed.
3. Nothing has been done by this department towards the restoration or repairs to the Queen's monastery up to date.

Note on the Preservation of the Mandalay Palace by Mr. J. BENTON, Officiating Chief Engineer, dated the 6th December 1901.

5. Whitewashing has been removed from all the buildings [paragraph (4) (c) supra], except the two internal badly-lighted rooms. Commissariat office has only shifted out very lately so the Dowager Queen's apartments which were occupied by that office remains still to be done. The buildings from which whitewash has been removed have been painted red.
6. See note No. 2 of Viceroy's Minute.
7. The only buildings on the platform now used are—
 - (i) The Upper Burma Club and Church.

- (ii) Buildings repaired whenever necessary.
 - (iii) Gilding washed during the year.
 - (iv) All traces of occupation of officers or residences removed from the vacated buildings.
 - (v) Perforated zinc doors behind throne entrances have been repaired.
 - (vi) The only residents on the platform now are those in the Upper Burma Club.
 - (vii) The doors of all the rooms which are gilded are shut from 6 P.M. to 6 A.M. To ensure safety, gates have been put at all stair-cases to the Palace platform and they are locked up from 6 P.M. to 6 A.M.
 - (viii) The necessary conservancy and caretaking establishment is maintained.
 - (ix) The glass panels in the buildings G and I, have been removed to their original position in the glass Palace. The Upper Burma Club has not vacated.
 - (x) The wooden figure of a lion in the garden summer-house has been restored to its original position by the lion throne. The other thrones have been properly placed as regards their position and the position of the umbrella stands beside them.
 - (xi) The masonry pillars outside the peacock throne have been re-erected perpendicularly.
8. (1) Post office removed to the new building constructed below the Palace platform.
 (2) Telegraph office shifted to the building known as *zayat* north of the Commissariat godown in Fort Dufferin.
 (3) Quarters occupied by P. W. D. subordinates vacated.
 (4) Office of Deputy Conservator of Forests removed to Maymyo.
 (5) Still used as a Roman Catholic church. No church built as yet.
 (6) Northern Shan States Subdivisional office removed to Maymyo.
 (7) Circuit-rooms vacated, new circuit-house has been built.
 (8) Carver's shed dismantled and rebuilt below the platform.
9. Buildings mentioned in this paragraph kept in repairs throughout the year.
10. Gardens surrounding the Palace are being maintained; up to February last, they were maintained by the P. W. D., since then they have been handed over to the Cantonment Committee, Mandalay, by orders of the Local Government.
11. See paragraph 1 of Viceroy's note on public buildings (other than the Palace) in Mandalay.

Estimates were sanctioned as follows :—

	Rs.
Construction of new <i>pyathats</i>	43,968
Repairs to <i>pyathats</i>	23,000
Restoration of Palace buildings	5,280
Expenditure during the year 1902-03 as under—	
New <i>pyathats</i> , five in hand	7,985
Repairs to <i>pyathats</i> , 37 in number	17,777
Restoration of Palace buildings	3,208

ANNEXURE B.
Report on repairs to Pagodas at Pagan.

In September 1902-03 it was decided by the Local Government that some of the pagodas and temples at old Pagan should be repaired and maintained by Government. The pagodas it was finally decided to repair and maintain are—

- | | | |
|-----------------|--|-----------------|
| (1) Ananda, | | (3) Thabyinnyu, |
| (2) Gawdapalin, | | (4) Shwekugyi, |

and the temples—

- | | | |
|-------------|--|--------------|
| (1) Manuha, | | (2) Nanpaya. |
|-------------|--|--------------|

Estimates for repairing the four pagodas and the Manuha temple were prepared and sanctioned during the official year.

The estimated amount of repairs is as under,—

	Rs.
Ananda pagoda	3,304
Gawdawpalin pagoda	4,496
Thabyinnyu pagoda	6,935
Shwekugyi pagoda	2,305
Manuha temple	4,204

and estimate for repairs required to the Nanpaya temple will be made out next official year. These estimates do not provide for putting the pagodas and temples in complete order, this would indeed be impossible except at considerable expense, provision is made in them for removal of bushes, grass, &c., with which the pagodas are overgrown for repair to terrace over roofs with a view to stop leakage and consequent damage to arched roofs, replacing brick-work in arches, where arches are seriously damaged, and repairs to plaster, where this is extensively damaged. The repairs now being carried out are designed to, as far as possible, prevent further decay. The expenditure during the official year against sanctioned estimates above mentioned has been—

	Rs.
(1) Ananda pagoda	495
(2) Gawdawpalin pagoda	2,000
(3) Thabyinnyu pagoda	3,198
(4) Shwekugyi pagoda	599
(5) Manuha temple	703

Endorsement by C. E. HOUSDEN, Esq., Executive Engineer, Meiktila Division,—No. 2225, dated the 18th April 1903.

Copy of the above forwarded to the Government Archæologist, Burma, with reference to his No. 64—6P., dated 24th March 1903.

 Plan
 OF
 PALACE PLATFORM
 SHOWING THE BUILDINGS DISMANTLED AND VACATED
 SCALE: 1 INCH = 100 FEET

No.	Name of Building	Remarks
1	Gate House	Not yet built
2	Gate House	Not yet built
3	Gate House	Not yet built
4	Gate House	Not yet built
5	Gate House	Not yet built
6	Gate House	Not yet built
7	Gate House	Not yet built
8	Gate House	Not yet built
9	Gate House	Not yet built
10	Gate House	Not yet built
11	Gate House	Not yet built
12	Gate House	Not yet built
13	Gate House	Not yet built
14	Gate House	Not yet built
15	Gate House	Not yet built
16	Gate House	Not yet built
17	Gate House	Not yet built
18	Gate House	Not yet built
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91	Gate House	Not yet built
92	Gate House	Not yet built
93	Gate House	Not yet built
94	Gate House	Not yet built
95	Gate House	Not yet built
96	Gate House	Not yet built
97	Gate House	Not yet built
98	Gate House	Not yet built
99	Gate House	Not yet built
100	Gate House	Not yet built

NOTE.—Gates shown the buildings which have
 been dismantled from the Palace Platform.



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